

## Press assails Israeli curbs

AMMAN (AP) — The Foreign Press Association (FPA) Monday condemned Israel's new curbs on foreign press coverage of recent protests in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. At least 10 Palestinians have been killed since May 20 protests in which an Israeli Arab labourer south of Tel Aviv was shot dead by police. The FPA, which represents more than 200 foreign journalists, said its members had "systematically condemned" the Israeli press' strict controls over news except in the company of an Israeli official. "The situation is such that, if there is no official, foreign press pool reporters would not be able to publish any news as foreign observers," Michael S. Karpman, director of the FPA, said. "We are asking the Foreign Minister, Foreign Minister Noaryan, to allow us to send our own U.N. observers to safeguard the Arab press' right to report on the territories as the Palestinians proposed. He said reporters are already an "observers" in the form of foreign journalists, foreign academics and international aid workers."

Volume 15 Number 4482

AMMAN TUESDAY, MAY 29, DHUL QAIDAH 4, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

## Mandela hospitalised for tests

JOHANNESBURG (R) — African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela was admitted to hospital Monday for routine tests, hospital officials said. Gordon Cohen, director of a private Johannesburg clinic, said Mandela was taken into hospital for a long-delayed check-up. "There is absolutely no cause for concern. It is a completely routine check-up," he told Reuters by telephone. Cohen said Mandela's release from hospital would depend on the results of the medical test, and colleagues of the ANC's deputy president said they expected him to be back home Tuesday. Mandela, 71, has worked non-stop since being released in February from a life jail cell for plotting to overthrow white rule. Doctors have urged him to ease his schedule, which has included two major foreign tours and many rallies and news conferences. So far he seems to have ignored their advice. Dr. Ahmed Kathrada, a close colleague, confirmed that Mandela's hospital visit was routine. Mandela is due to take a holiday this week to rest before a tour of European capitals next week.

## Emergency Arab summit opens

### Jordan needs support now, King tells Arab leaders

'Imminent danger threatens Jordan's national security and that of the entire Arab World'

'Abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine and forfeiting integral, indivisible pan-Arab security'

BAGHDAD (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday deplored the Arab World of the threats inherent in Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and said Jordan lacked the resources to stand up to Israel alone and Arab support for the Kingdom should come now.

Addressing an extraordinary Arab summit, the King also said that the Baghdad gathering was the most critical and important conference of Arab heads of state to day.

"Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers and huge debts on the one hand, and those with enormous surpluses on the other," the King said. "We are an sitting on a powder keg which will spare nobody, it is a坐keg."

"It is crystal clear that Jordan alone cannot withstand the Israeli threat," he told the summit, "in order to counter the impact of Soviet Jews to Israel."

"Israel is plotting to change Jordan from a stronghold into a crack in the Arab front," he said. "We need your support now. Not tomorrow, not in the future."

The King said Jordan needed support for its armed forces to enable them to defend the Arab

frontline against Israel.

"We have reached a point where we cannot continue shouldering this responsibility without your support."

"We have exhausted all our material resources over and above the burden of our national debt," he said.

King Hussein warned the summit that "abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine."

The King told the opening session that abandoning Palestine means "forfeiting pan-Arab security."

King Hussein described the malice and unwarranted campaign which is currently being waged against Iraq and the sinister designs being hatched against Jordan, all as episodes of one series," he said.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's solidarity with Iraq in its war of words with Western nations critical of Baghdad's attempt to develop sophisticated military industries.

The King aired fears about the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, saying it was a plot to undermine Jordan.

"In whose place will those immigrants settle? and where will the Palestinian people be pushed?" he asked.

King Hussein said Israel was trying to forge a new role for itself in the post-cold war international order by seeking hegemony over the Middle East and its oil wealth.

"Are we going to remain spectators of these onerous developments while Israel, supported by the strongest country on earth, manipulates them to its advantage and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc, in our legitimate interests?"

The King said the entire Arab World was at risk unless Arab countries supported Jordan and

the Palestinian uprising.

"Jordan must not be kept weak in the face of Israeli expansionism," he said, urging the Arabs not to let their own differences overshadow the challenges facing the Arab World.

"The reality is far more bitter than I have described to you. It is more painful than what can and ought to be expressed," the Monarch said.

The King said he welcomed detente between the United States and the fundamental changes sweeping the Eastern bloc which will lead to the integration of East and West Europe.

But he stressed: "These positive implications should not be a source of total satisfaction to us, as we ought to remember our legitimate interests."

The Arabs, he said, were able in the past to capitalise on East-West rivalries.

But today "we are all facing a totally novel situation which necessitates that we stand together and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc, in our legitimate interests."

The United States bears a basic and primary responsibility for the policy of aggression and expansion practised by the Zionist entity against the Arabs," he declared in Bagdad's ornate

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# Middle East News

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1990

## Baker wants U.N. investigative team sent to occupied lands

**NEW YORK (R)** — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Sunday he wanted the United Nations to despatch an investigative team to the occupied Arab territories but denied that he favoured sending Security Council observers to the violence-torn areas.

In a television interview, Baker said Arab leaders must have "misunderstood" the U.S. position when they believed Washington supported Palestine Liberation Organisation demands for a Security Council observer team in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Baker angered Israel last week when he said Washington was willing to consider sending U.N. observers to the occupied territories, where 17 Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded in unrest since a deranged Israeli gunman killed seven Arab workers near Tel Aviv on May 20.

"The position we took... was that we would support an investigative mission sent by the Secretary General of the United Nations, to go check on the situation in the territories and report back," Baker said.

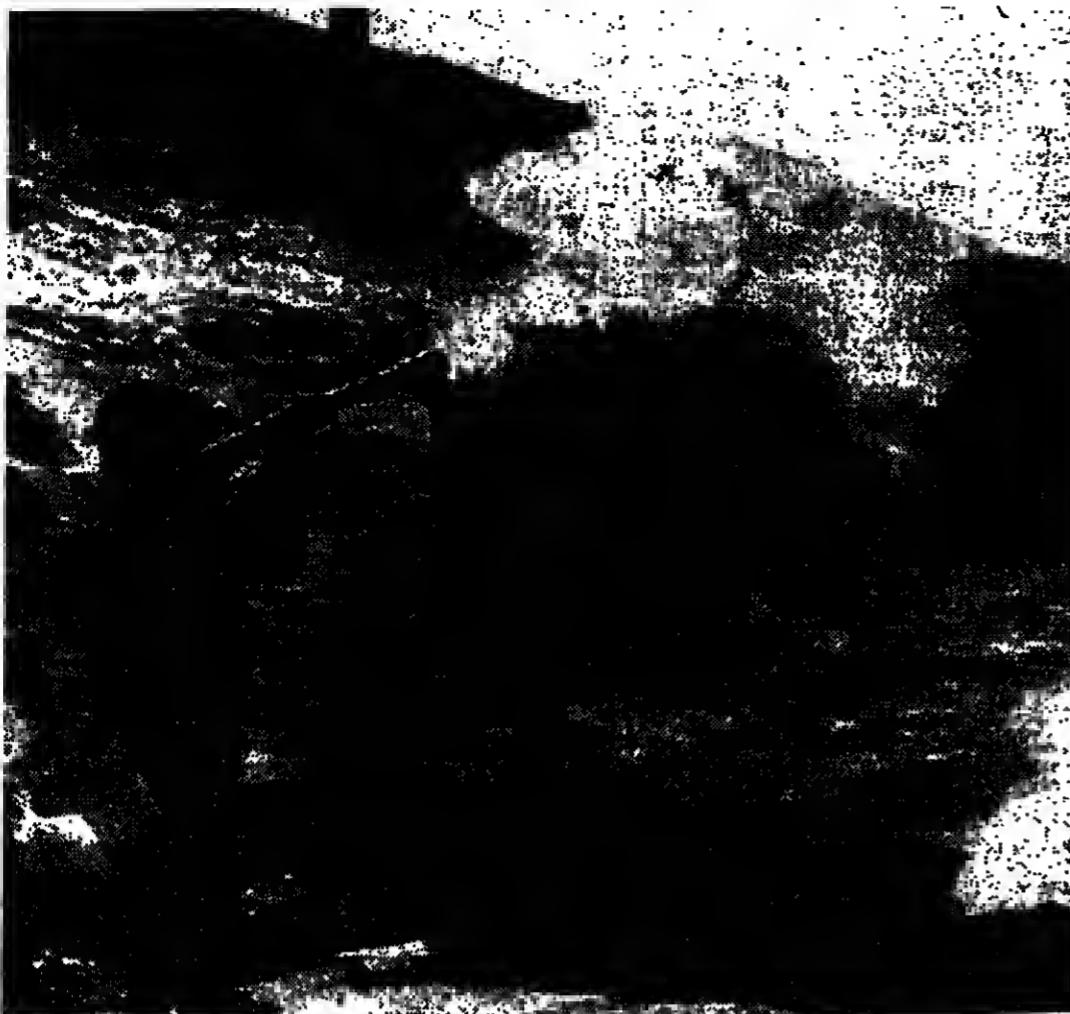
"That was our position yesterday and the day before yesterday. It will be our position when the United Nations Security Council reconvenes in New York next week and we hope that the government of Israel will support that position."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat urged the U.N. Security Council meeting in Geneva Friday and Saturday to send U.N. observers to the occupied areas. The United States voted against Security Council involvement.

Asked about reports from Arab leaders that he had agreed to send a mission from the Security Council to the occupied Arab territories, where Palestinians have been waging an anti-Israeli uprising for the past 29 months, Baker said:

"They must have misunderstood because that was not the policy action and decision we took in the State Department."

The Security Council, perceived as having more clout than the General Assembly with the



Israeli troops fire teargas canisters to break up a demonstration by Palestinian youths.

United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union as its members, met in Geneva so Arab could avoid asking for a U.S. visa.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in a television interview Sunday, meanwhile ruled out allowing any U.N. observers into the territories, saying they would only raise tensions and harm prospects for peace.

U.N. observers "will bring only tensions. We don't need foreign military men to police the country, the area. We need peaceful talks. That only," Shamir said.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens seemed to go a step further, ruling out any U.N. delegations.

"Israel will not agree to a mission of the United Nations which will come by virtue of a Security Council resolution or on behalf of it or to any U.N. delegation which will be connected with the subject of security in the

"After all, the United States

territories," Arens told the cabinet.

Shamir also tried to play down tensions in relations with the United States despite reports of a secret cable from the Israeli ambassador to Washington warning him that the Jewish state faced a severe crisis in ties with its closest ally.

Asked on ABC television if he would reconsider Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied Arab territories in light of U.S.-Israeli relations strained "almost to the breaking point," Shamir said:

"I don't think the situation is so difficult. I think he have to overcome the difficulties and sit down with patience to listen to each other, to try to understand the position of the various parties to the conflict, and to talk reasonably and look seriously for a solution that will be acceptable to both parties."

"After all, the United States

government is not a party to the conflict. They are mediators.

They are ready and willing to help the parties to come to an understanding. And we are ready to cooperate with the United States government," he said.

Israel's ties with Washington, which gives Israel over \$3 billion a year, have deteriorated since Shamir refused in March to accept Baker's proposal for peace talks with Palestinians.

Shamir, leader of a caretaker government, is now trying to put together a right-wing coalition and has not indicated any willingness to drop his opposition to the Baker formula.

Relations slipped further after Shamir's government admitted secretly funding a Jewish settlement in the Christian Quarter of Arab Jerusalem's walled Old City and then supported two new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The paper did not elaborate further on the conditions of those kept in the hospital or give fur-

## Greece may free driver of truck carrying tubes

**PATRAS, GREECE (AP)** — A prosecutor Monday proposed dismissing charges against a British driver whose truck contained a part for the alleged Iraqi supergun, a court official said.

Prosecutor Antonis Mitis proposed that charges against Paul Ashwell, 26, be dismissed and his truck and trailer returned to him.

A three-day panel of judges in this Western port city was expected to decide on the dismissal by next week, according to the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

It is almost certain that it will accept dismissal of the charges, following a report last week by an appeals court prosecutor who said there was no evidence that Ashwell knew what he might be hauling.

Ashwell was charged by Mitis and detained on April 21 after British authorities told Greek customs officials that a 30-ton steel tube on his truck could be part of a giant artillery piece ordered by Iraq. Mitis had accused Ashwell of knowingly transporting part of a weapon.

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Ashwell was freed on bail on May 11 and ordered to remain in Patras while the charge against him was investigated.

The managing director of the

British company that manufactured parts of the alleged gun, Walter Somers Ltd., has been charged in Britain with violating that country's arms embargo on Iraq.

Executives of other European companies are also being investigated in connection with the steel tubes.

Iraq claims that they are only parts of a petrochemical plant and has demanded that Greece send to Iraq the tube impounded with Ashwell's truck.

Mitis proposed Monday that the tube be confiscated.

Suspected parts of the alleged

gun have also been found in Britain, Turkey, Italy and West Germany.

Ashwell was initially charged

with "a distinct instance of transporting a rapid-firing weapon, at the level of criminal charges."

The charges carry a minimum sentence of five years in prison.

The British Foreign Office has

said that it believes Ashwell is

innocent of all charges.

After talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on May 16 in London, Greek Premier Constantine Mitsotakis assured reporters that it would take a few days for Greek justice to decide on Ashwell's case.

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## Jordan prepared for passing Turkish pilgrims

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian-Turkish agreement on land travel by Turkish pilgrims to Saudi Arabia signed last year will be fully implemented by the Jordanian government, according to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al-Faqiq.

"Nearly 130,000 Turkish Muslims will perform this year's pilgrimage, not in Mecca and Medina but in Jordan and Madaba, and will be making the trip by land through Jordanian territory," said the minister, at a meeting held in his office to revise plans for accommodating the Turkish pilgrims.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will cooperate with all concerned parties in providing services to the pilgrims.

from Turkey and other Arab countries who might be passing through Jordanian territory," Faqiq said.

The Ministry of Awqaf has already prepared leaflets in Arabic and Turkish to be distributed to the pilgrims to orient them on Jordan and the tombs of the Prophet Mohammad's companions buried in the Kingdom as well as the archaeological and tourist areas," Faqiq added.

The ministry has set up a pilgrim camp near the border town of Ramtha, equipped with all basic services, and has set up a similar camp near South Shamel in the Jordan Valley for the benefit of the Palestinian pilgrims.

At the meeting Monday mat-

ters related to services for the pilgrims at Ramtha and along the route to Saudi Arabia were reviewed.

Usually pilgrims pass through Mafrak and Maan before heading towards the border with Saudi Arabia.

Apart from water, electricity and telephone services, the pilgrims are provided with medical facilities and are accompanied by civil defence and police units.

Hospitals in Jordan are also prepared to offer services to the pilgrims whenever they are needed, according to ministry sources.

Pilgrims from Jordan and other Arab and Islamic countries begin their trip to the holy places in the coming month.

## Muta University to hold evening classes

KARAK (Petra) — Muta University will start holding evening classes starting with the next academic year, the university President Awad Khleifat said Monday in a meeting with representatives of official and public institutions in Karak government.

Khleifat said the evening classes would include the university's faculties and departments of Arabic language, English language, antiquities, Sharia, management, law, and Islamic studies.

"Evening classes give the opportunity to employees and workers to study since they cannot register for morning classes," Khleifat said.

He added that the university would start a higher studies programme that qualifies students to get their masters degree from the university in educational psychology, curricula and methods of teaching.

Khleifat said that two committees were formed to prepare for beginning a higher studies programme in civil engineering within the next academic year and to study the prospect of opening a mining department to meet the region's needs and study the mineral resources existing in the country.

He added that a study was being prepared to check the region's need for a faculty of agriculture.

Khleifat reviewed at the meet-



Awad Khleifat

ing the university's financial situation and the hardships it was passing through in completing construction works at it; he said that the plans for the projects in the university were reviewed and priority would be given to the most important of them in accordance with the available financial capabilities. Khleifat said the university had received a loan to cover some of its financial commitments.

Khleifat said that four academic faculties were established in the university recently in addition to two deanships, one for scientific research and the other for student affairs. "New faculties were opened at the university recently to serve industrial purposes in the region," he said.

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## Pharmacists committed to promote local products

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Pharmaceutical Industries Academic Society (JPIAS) will Tuesday open a three-day symposium in Amman to discuss the development of the pharmaceutical industry, registration of medicine and other related topics designed to promote the industry in Jordan.

A total of 11 working papers dealing with medicine production, the study of herbs, the manufacture of plastic containers for medicine and research in pharmaceuticals in the United States will be discussed among other topics, according to the society's President Eid Abu Dabous.

He said lecturers from the Arab World and the United States would be addressing the meetings to be attended by Arab scientists working and living in the United States.

The delegates will be touring Jordanian pharmaceutical plants and will exchange expertise and ideas with the Jordanian manu-

facturers.

"The society aims to promote the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan through contacts and exchanges with foreign firms, through seminars, conferences and training courses," Abu Dabous said.

According to Faisal Abdul Dayem from the Al Hikmah Pharmaceutical Company, the Arab pharmaceutical industries suffer because they compete against one another producing similar types of medicine.

Jordan, he said, should concentrate on producing new types of medicine requiring high technology, and larger investments and produce medicine in high demand in the Arab World, like those used to treat diabetes and cancer.

For this industry to succeed, local pharmaceutical firms require vast investments and easy access at primary materials, he said. Abdul Dayem said once the local firms produce medicine bill will be drastically reduced.

## Zarqa citizens to benefit from improved services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Daghmi Monday affirmed the readiness of all the ministry's financial, administrative and technical cadres to present every possible support to Zarqa Municipal Council.

The minister said during a meeting with Zarqa newly elected Mayor Yasser Al Omari and members of the municipal council that citizens in the city, which is the second largest in the Kingdom, were eager to see their council transfer the city to an advanced stage in providing and modernizing services.

"As a start, the new council can depend on our support which was

prepared by a specialised committee on the municipality and its achievements during the past years, since it reveals shortcomings that need to be treated," the minister said.

Omari said the council would follow a just policy in distributing services to all the outskirts of the city.

He said that a new plan and a programme for the current year would be prepared by the council to fit the municipality's new budget.

The meeting was attended by Zarqa Deputy Governor Salameh Al Ghweiri who presented some notes on the city's needs and the services that should be given priority.

## Jordan is confident

(Continued from page 1)

to draw the Arab's attention to the danger of leaving the Kingdom without proper Arab support.

"During the war we learned that once an advanced frontline post fell to the enemy it did not take only a long time to regain it but it also cost many more in soldiers' lives to do so," he said.

"Jordan and Palestine are our advanced frontline posts," he explained, referring to the urgent need to support the intifada and ensure the continuity of the anti-occupation revolt and the steadfastness of Jordan.

He declared, in a somewhat dramatic way, that Iraq, despite its economic difficulties, is ready to put all its capabilities to help Jordan and the Palestinians.

To make his point, President Hussein related a story from the Iraqi tribal folklore. According to the story, when a tribe was in trouble and needed to collect money from all of its members, the man collecting donations skipped a poor member leaving him insulted and outraged. "I know that you do not mean to insult me and you are being considerate... but I insist to contribute my share. This pot is all I have. I use it to cook. That is when I have food, but I insist on giving it," President Hussein quoted the poor man as saying.

"Here in Iraq, despite our difficulties, we are ready to give our last pot to support Jordan and Palestine," President Hussein pledged.

President Hussein's comments reflected a very close coordination among Jordan, the PLO and Iraq at the summit.

According to well-informed sources, King Hussein held a lengthy closed meeting with Arafat Sunday night.

There were no information available on the talks but Palestinian officials stressed the growing cooperation and PLO's support for the Jordanian position. "We (Jordan and the PLO) are a united front," said a senior PLO official. "We understand very well that the very entity of Jordan is threatened and the PLO will never allow the undermining of Jordan as a state," PLO Executive Committee member Abdallah Horani told the Jordan Times.

Later the visitor was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the training programmes for the various divisions.

Earlier Monday the Canadian guest visited the martyrs monument in Amman and inspected the various items that relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Armed Forces.

The bus was badly damaged and the person who planted the bomb evaded capture, he said.

Israeli police described the device as a pipe-bomb and said it was concealed in a drinks stand in the market.

A prominent Palestinian spokesman said he was not sure Arabs were behind the bombing but called it a product of rising extremism.

## Economy depends on restructuring

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's economic future hinges in the short and medium terms on the success on the economic restructuring programme reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the extent to which the country can adapt to the burdens imposed on it in the course of implementing the programme, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi said in a lecture.

"The programme entails setting the Kingdom's foreign debts and this consumes all the annual national exports," Nabulsi said in his lecture delivered at the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the development process in Jordan is a difficult process as long as the country is involved in paying back

its dues, and therefore it is unfair for the present generation alone to be burdened with settling the Kingdom's debts.

Should Jordan carry out the programme successfully, the country will no doubt enjoy monetary and financial stability and the door will then be open for further investments and further exports," Nabulsi said:

Nabulsi called on planners and policy makers in Jordan to revise the country's economic planning strategy for the future in order to overcome looming challenges.

"There should be an economic balance between the private and public sectors, and there should be a revolution in education with the purpose of creating specialized types of training to suit the labour markets of the oil rich countries," Nabulsi explained.

He said that closer cooperation between Jordan and the Gulf and oil rich states should emerge and more skilled workers should be exported to these countries to earn the country hard currency.

Nabulsi made a general review of the national economy since 1952 and pointed out the challenges facing the country.

He said that the formation of economic blocs in the Arab World and abroad, the continuing Arab-Israel conflict and the fluctuation of oil prices were behind the challenges Jordan was facing.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar would not be facing sharp fluctuations in the coming two years, should the general prevailing circumstances remain unchanged.

## Unions urge summit to define strategy

By Odeh Odeh

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Professional Unions in Jordan Monday sent a message to the Arab heads of state holding an extraordinary meeting in Baghdad demanding that they define the enemies and friends of the Arab Nation and decide on a specific pan-Arab political strategy to deal with nations of the world in accordance with their own stand vis-a-vis Arab issues.

The message outlined the difficult circumstances the Arab countries are going through at present, the economic hardships encountered by the Palestinian people under Israeli rule and the

leaders to revive the eastern front and to create a pan-Arab fund for the benefit of the eastern front and to provide assistance to the Palestinian people.

The message referred to the influx of Jews into Palestine as part of an overall plot to evict the Palestinians from their homeland and settle the Jewish immigrants.

"The Palestinian people are paying a heavy price under Israeli rule, but are pursuing the uprising against oppression and are awaiting assistance and real action on the part of the Arab World in support of their cause," the message said.

The message urged the Arab leaders to transcend all side-differences and to rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arab Nation.

It also called on the Arab

## Ministry puts fresh meat in the market

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply announced Monday that it would start distributing fresh meat to various meat centres as of Tuesday, these, in turn, would be sold to the public for JD 1.800 a kilogramme.

A special committee set up by the ministry has received 5,000 heads of live sheep and transported them to the slaughter house at Am Ghazal in Amman to be slaughtered and distributed to the various regions, according to the announcement.

It said the sheep were supplied by a local importer in accordance with the terms of an agreement he had signed with the Ministry of Supply.

The ministry statement said that the importer would continue to import live sheep to be slaughtered in Amman since importing fresh meat was not possible due to unexpected difficult circumstances.

According to a report in Sawt Al Shaab daily, the sheep were

delivered following a delay of two weeks after their arrival from Poland because the importer had refused to hand over the sheep claiming that the ministry had failed to pay him the cost.

The paper said the importer had to give in following a court order which ruled that the sheep should be turned over to the ministry. The report quoted officials at the Ministry of Supply as saying that nothing would be paid to the importer until he had supplied the whole consignment as agreed in the contract.

"The importer had originally pledged to supply 3,200 tonnes of fresh meat, but only 750 tonnes had been delivered so far," the report added.

The ministry had difficulties ensuring supplies of fresh meat from Eastern Europe and had to import additional amounts of frozen meat, fish and poultry to make up for the shortage of meat in Jordan.

## Children competition announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Monday announced conditions for writers taking part in a competition for children's literature Award for children's literature 1990.

Each writer can contribute one type of literary work in the form of short stories, novels, poems, songs, play scripts, scientific fiction or folk literature, according to the announcement.

It said that writers taking part in the competition can present their works no later than the end of August 1990 and that the results

will be announced in October. The award was created to encourage local writers to produce literary and cultural work for the benefit of children at all levels, the announcement said.

I said that each winner, in any of the above mentioned fields, would be presented with a certificate of merit and a sum of JD 1,000.

The announcement said the NHF would undertake the process of publishing the works of the winning writers.

## Princess reviews scout activity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian scouts movement held its annual meeting Monday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma at Al Hussein Youth City. The meeting reviewed the financial and administrative reports for the movement in the year 1989 and the activities organised by it. The meeting also reviewed the role of the committees formed to follow up the activi-

ties of the movement. At the conclusion of the meeting Princess Basma decided to give the opportunity to all members of the general assembly to join the sub-committees. Princess Basma also stressed the need for cooperation and coordination among the various committees to improve the efficiency of the committees and to develop the scouts movement in the country.

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Jenne: Ballet de France

## French ballet troupe to perform for charity

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the

patronage of H.R.H. Princess Majida, the French Cultural Centre presents "LE JEUNE BALLET DE FRANCE" in "Trois scènes de danse en deux heures" in 23 countries of dance in our hour, for the benefit of the Occupational Therapy College, on Thursday the 31st of May at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The vocation and achievement of the Jeune Ballet de France got them to hold a unique place in the French choreographic scene and even world wide. This con-

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

★ Exhibition of paintings by Rasha Beroudi at Goethe Institute.

★ Exhibition displaying traditional Syrian handicraft by Syrian women, and hand-printed textiles by Mustafa Fadi at the French Cultural Centre.

★ German film on art Alla Art Gallery - 6:3

# Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1990

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجريدة العربية الوحيدة المستقلة الصادرة في الأردن

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## It's now or never

**T**HREE cannot be any mistaking of the loud and clear message of His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad Monday: Jordan can no longer shoulder the burden of defending the Arab western flank in the Middle East without material support from the rest of the Arab World. The Kingdom's present economic crisis is a direct result of its endeavours to dutifully perform its role as a defensive shield, particularly that it shares the longest confrontation line with Israel. Its natural resources are not sufficient enough to meet its own requirements, let alone enabling it to continue to maintain a strong vigil. Whether the rest of the Arab World likes it or not, it is the stark reality that faces the Arab leaders gathered in Baghdad, the same Iraqi capital where extensive Arab financial aid was promised to Jordan almost to the date 12 years back, a story of broken promises. There cannot be any repetition of pledges and broken pledges. We in Jordan have grown wiser than that; or at least the situation has made us wiser. Arab leaders who rattle their sabres from the safety of their capitals at Israel and other hostile forces should realise and accept that they cannot take things for granted any longer, least of all Jordan, straining under an enormous economic burden, continuing to bend its back to maintain an impregnable wall against Israeli designs. The major purpose of the Kingdom maintaining an army at a cost much beyond its means has always been to send a message to Israel that the Zionist entity and the forces behind it will have to pay a heavy price if they sought to push their expansionist plans into Jordan and beyond it into the Arab World. Those who advocate reducing the Kingdom's defence expenditure would be better advised to have a closer look at the situation that prevails in the Middle East today, further imperilled by unmistakable signs of Israel turning its back to political solutions and moving towards military options. There is little doubt that any Israeli onslaught will not be limited to the territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan but will stretch far beyond; and this is the point that those advocates of dramatic cuts in Jordan's defence budget should take into serious consideration. Needless to say, keeping its armed forces strong and ready also entails a healthy economy — a task much beyond the present means and resources of Jordan. We hope that the Arab leaders meeting in Baghdad would look at the situation carefully and weigh the pros and cons of Jordan's call for support before passing any judgement.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

All Jordanian dailies on Monday discussed the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad, underlining the main topics that should be tackled by the Arab heads of state.

Al Ra'i daily said that Arab masses are looking to the Arab leaders to take meaningful action that can help their countries deal with such questions as the Jewish immigration into Palestine and challenges and threats posed to Iraq and other Arab countries. The paper said that the Arab masses do not want this summit to express concern over the present situation nor to issue new slogans for the masses; but rather meaningful action that would bear real fruit. In the face of the numerous challenges and in the light of the current threats to the Arab Nation, Arab leaders ought to take a firm stand with regard to the Israeli ambitious and expansionist designs, the paper said. No one expects the Arab leaders now to issue calls, demands or condemnations but what is really needed is action at the pan-Arab level, said the paper. The Arab leaders should decide whether they want to abandon attempts to make Jordan a strong fortress in the face of the looming dangers or whether they want to provide this Kingdom with assistance that would help protect the Arab depth, the paper added. It said the Arab masses expect meaningful action, otherwise the other alternative will be further frustration, confusion and desperation.

The summit in Baghdad coincides with the 23rd anniversary of the occupation of the city of Jerusalem in the 1967 war when the Arab World was weak, divided and disarray, says Mahmoud Rimawi in his column Monday. Unfortunately the occupation of Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab land, the influx of Jews into Palestine and the threats to Iraq and Jordan have so far failed to prompt the Arabs to take a joint stand and adopt pan-Arab action, the writer notes. The Arabs have failed to rally the world community behind them and indeed this failure has encouraged the United States and Israel to disregard all actions taken by the Arabs and all resolutions issued by their summits, the writer adds. He says that the extraordinary summit in Baghdad has received warnings from Israel and the United States, a clear sign of total disregard to the Arab World. Therefore, the Arab leaders have no alternative but to mobilise their potentials and unify their ranks in the face of the common threat and in response to Israel's defiance, the writer says. The Arab masses are looking to the summit in Baghdad, adds Rimawi, and they all are expecting to see their leaders seriously taking steps in the right direction.

In the few days that preceded the summit in Baghdad a committee making preparations for the conference discovered big gaps in inter-Arab relations which the Arab League considered as major stumbling blocks impeding pan-Arab action, said Sawi Al Shabab Arabic daily Monday. It said that it is painful to see the Arabs lacking unity and failing to agree on the minimum level of joint action on the eve of the extraordinary summit called to deal with common challenges posed to the Arab Nation. What is needed now is serious efforts taken by the Arab heads of state and meaningful action that can rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arabs, said the paper. What is expected by the Arab masses now, said the paper, is to introduce drastic changes in the present situation in the Arab region.

## The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

# A message from the streets of Jordan, to Mickey Mouse and Baghdad

THE EVENTS of the last three weeks in Jordan, despite the spurts of violence and the use of force by demonstrators and security forces, should be seen as an important step in the country's gradual transformation into a more rational and normal society — a society in which the passion and political sentiment which form the heart and soul of every human being have an opportunity to be expressed and channeled into political action.

I choose the terms "rational and normal" with great care, because the phase of national development which Jordan experienced during the past several decades was characterised by neither of these two attributes. The overriding focus on material development and "security" above all else produced neither, in any lasting and substantial sense. The material and economic growth of the country inevitably led to the economic collapse of 1988/89, in which it became clear that genefecting at the altar of Gross National Product was worshipping a false and retributive God. Deprived of opportunities to express their sentiment, let alone their passion, people proved that in the end they were not interested only in buying a second car, or a bigger house, or imported chocolate bars subsidised by overvalued dinars. Dignity came before dinars — or at least on an equal level with it.

The stress on security which has dominated our political culture for so long has also proven to be slightly exaggerated in the sense that the source of genuine security was perhaps misunderstood. The demonstrations of April 1990 were relatively mild, in retrospect, especially compared to analogous events in other countries, such as Algeria or Egypt. But they were important proof that people would not forever remain docile and sheep-like, clapping on cue and cheering on command, and genuflecting at the equally false altar of the deities of security and stability, while the underpinnings of their daily life and the future of their children — the value of their currency, the quality of their education, the efficacy of their civil service, the availability of drinking water — were slowly deteriorating before their eyes.

Jordan in the 1970s and 1980s proved the maxim that man does not live by bread alone — that material development, economic and social progress, and domestic stabil-

ity and security could not exist on their own in a contextual vacuum, but rather had to be held together by the glue of personal freedoms and the right of political association, expression and participation. The idea was not to accumulate private wealth and build a fancy house protected by electronic alarm systems, but rather to build a country and a nation protected by the identity and the commitment of its people.

They should not be exaggerated or taken out of context by those who — secretly, furtively, in the privacy of their dark basements and in the confusion of their human aberrations — still kneel down and pray to false Gods, clutching talismans of gold.

The recent march to the Jordan River bridge by anywhere between 25,000 and 75,000 people (gee whiz, even the numbers are open to debate now — how exciting!) and last week's demonstrations and several incidents of random destruction and clashes between police and demonstrators brought fear to the heart of many people. Some people started seeing visions of mass civil disorder, street clashes, and long-term strife. I think that kind of fear was largely unfounded, and we need now to sit back quietly and assess precisely what happened and what it means.

What happened, I would suggest, is that people throughout society were trying on their new clothes, exploring their new freedoms. Demonstrators from refugee camps, universities, professional associations and other quarters wanted to express the rage they felt at the killings of over 20 Palestinians by Israeli troops and civilians — while the rest of the Arab World watched meekly and, apparently, helplessly. The participants in the Jordan River march wanted to express their anger — at Israel, the United States and the Arab order's political leadership — about the stalemate with Israel and the humiliation of the Arab World and its people.

It was not possible to demonstrate in Jordan in recent decades. It is possible to demonstrate today, and the poli-

tical power structure of the country should be given credit for not panicking in the face of some scattered and random violence. Equally important, we should give much credit to the more factual reporting by Jordan Television and Radio, two state-owned media which used to be High Priests of the Cult of Worshipping False Gods.

As people could get credible news from their own media, they relied less on the international or regional media. They tuned into Israeli news more out of casual interest than out of a frustrated need to know what was happening down the street from their home. When they tuned into Jordanian media, they got the news, and an added dose of self-respect as well. It all felt very good, partly for the novelty of it all, partly for the right of it all.

On the streets, the demonstrators were learning the legitimate limits of political expression, and the security forces were learning the limits of the efficacy of force. It was an important and useful learning experience, and an essentially positive one after the dust had cleared.

The security forces used force when they saw demonstrators overstepping that critical line — the line between the individual's right to express political sentiment through street marches and rallies, and the right of all members of society not to have their shops, homes, businesses and public facilities burned or attacked. The obvious question that has to be answered — and presumably the concerned security services are working on this — is: was the violence instigated by parties inside or outside the country who wish to see Jordan

deteriorate into civil strife? Or, was the violence simply the unfortunate result of youthful exuberance aggravated by mob psychology — the same sort of thing that happens, say, during football games, New Year's Eve celebrations and tax protests in what are considered to be decorous and advanced societies such as — oh, here's a good civilised one — Great Britain?

It was obvious from the dominant political sentiment of the realm — you couldn't buy a falafel sandwich last week, let alone watch television or strike up a discussion with your neighbour without a lecture or an exhortation about the importance of national unity — that those who sought to perpetuate domestic strife were a very, very small group of people. Of course, as one would have expected, the commitment to national unity prevailed — because the vast majority of Jordanians and Palestinian refugees here know that it is right and believe in it deeply. It is not a slogan memorised from parchment coming out of roses or clouds on our television screen. National unity is a deeply felt political reality, which will express itself when the opportunity for free political expression is there, which it is today. That is why the violence died down quickly, and did not spread into anything larger than scattered outbursts of deep rage.

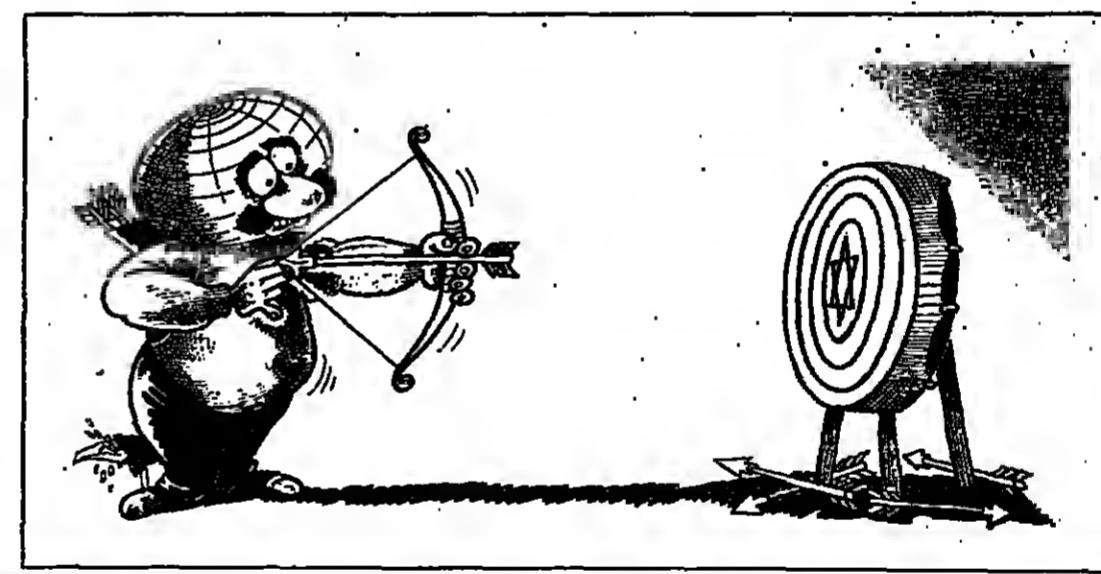
It is therefore appropriate for His Majesty King Hussein and others to note that the "national awareness and vigilance" of all Jordanians will triumph over the divisive and confrontational tactics of a minority which would wish ill to this country. But national awareness can only rise to the

challenge in a context of personal dignity, freedom of opportunity, and national political pluralism. This is precisely what started to happen during May 1990 — exactly one year after the events of April 1989 sent out the message that something was very wrong in the realm. The lesson of 1990 is that genuine security and stability stem from the ability of the people to exercise the liberties and opportunities which in turn allow people to manifest their commitment to their national identity. This is the difference between a country and a country club.

So, what does it all mean in the end, and in hindsight? It means that there is a price to be paid for democratisation and pluralism, and national normalcy — a price that manifested itself this month in some violence, and street clashes, but a relatively modest price when compared to other countries and other national dilemmas. Furthermore, that price is not a reflection of particularly Jordanian or Arab attributes, but rather a reflection of the human condition itself. Crowds will get out of hand sometimes. Police will have to control them. Young people, especially refugees who watch their kin get slaughtered by Israelis, will get carried away by their emotions. The sustained, cumulative humiliation of nearly 200 million Arabs demands a response. In a context of democratic pluralism and freedom of expression, that response can be attempted.

There is passion in life. If that passion is not expressed — if we kneel only at the altars of money, and stultifying, exaggerated concepts of security and stability — we end up with countries that are mere shells of what they should be, and individuals who are ghosts of what they might have been. We end up with people whose top priority is to obtain an immigrant visa at any price.

The message from the streets of Jordan this month has been a powerful one. It is a message directed at Israel, at the United States, and, perhaps most importantly, at the Arab leaders meeting at the Arab summit in Baghdad. The rage in the hearts of the Arab people will not remain eternally curtailed under a false prioritisation which puts the profits from manufacturing tennis shoes, ice cream, and helium-filled Mickey Mouse balloons above the dignity that is the birthright of every human being.



## LETTER

### Allow me

To the Editor:  
MANY have been calling to ask if they may defend my article on Randa Berouti in an open letter to the Jordan Times. I feel that I am the only one who can explain.

To start with, my article was misquoted since Berouti took part of a sentence rather than the whole. I do not blame her for misunderstanding since I fail to understand how a sentence I put plainly suddenly acquires inverted commas. My text was based on a meeting I had at the artist's house where she did say that teachers can inhibit one's spontaneity (spontaneity was a word I put in as she hesitated and she agreed adding: "intuition"). After that I asked her whether she realises that experimenting on one's own should be based on an aesthetic study and good research. She agreed. On that I based my statement.

She realises that experimentation should be done on an aesthetic basis. She attempts to reach a healthy combination of both essentials, spontaneity and aesthetic rendering.

This is not the way it was put in the newspaper, so neither Berouti nor I are to blame.

About elaborating on the vase; I ought to point out that many people saw something "wrong" with it, and in good faith I tried to point out how well the artist handled the construction.

Talking of creating a problem... the word "technical problem" is used by every English-speaking art teacher. It is not that a thing is wrong, but that it poses a difficult situation in terms of harmony and balance. When Berouti puts a dark, structured base of a lampshade in an otherwise translucent painting, and puts it off-centre, every art teacher and critic around the world would agree with me, it is a "problem situation." How Berouti handled it was good. I see no problem there.

About the tiny picture that appears in the background of a painting, I apologise for stating it is a Matisse... It is the artist's own version of his style.

Before I end, I would like to say that I wish people would do things in good faith, whether it be criticism, editing, etc. We are all not infallible. But we ought to hold our jobs and actions primarily as a responsibility towards others.

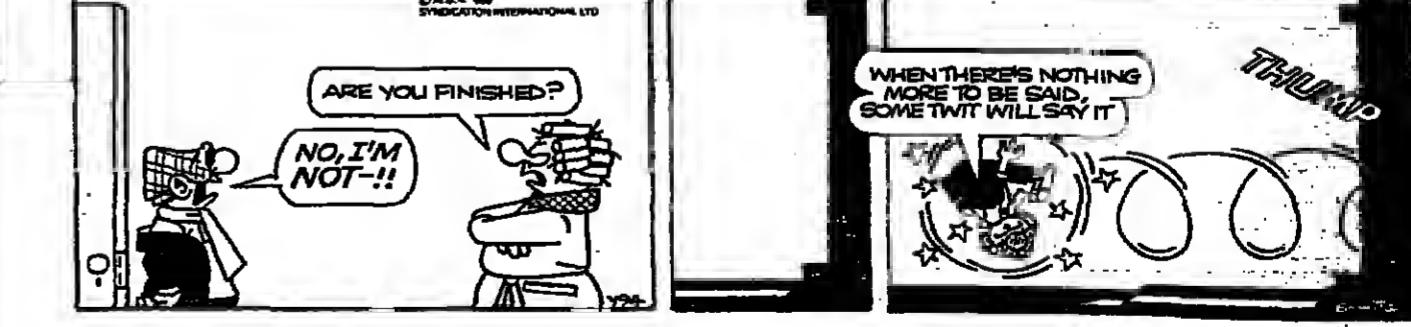
Nelly Lama,  
Amman.

Editor's note: The Jordan Times regrets that an editorial error resulted in misunderstanding what Nelly Lama meant in her original review of Randa Berouti's art exhibition. The sentence in question was not a direct quote of Berouti; but Lama's interpretation. The editor misinterpreted it to be a direct quote.

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



UPI, Inc./Jed

# King: Jordan needs help now, not tomorrow

*Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers... and those with surpluses'*

The following is a translation of the address made by His Majesty King Hussein at the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Baghdad, May 28, 1990.

His Excellency, our brother President Saddam Hussein, Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies,

I PRAISE God who guided us in our search for his satisfaction, whose will has brought us together here in Baghdad, the city of Arabdom and Islam.

Baghdad, the city of peace, commands awe and inspires hope in everyone's heart. Our brothers, the Iraqis, are greeting us with their customary hospitality and warm embrace. Through their sacrifices and generosity they have proven, yet again, that our nation is vital, vigorous and indomitable. Their achievements are a testimony to the fact that our homeland will remain forever impregnable to intruders.

The attention of the Arab World is riveted on Baghdad. Indeed, our whole glorious Arab Nation which has been blessed by God with the Arab Prophet and Koran, and which has contributed so much to humanity, is watching us. I have come from Amman bringing with me the felicitations of your own Arab people in Jordan, and their hopes and prayers that this summit will live up to the expectations and deal with the challenges and dangers threatening us both as a nation and as an entity. Jordanians hope that the decisions we adopt here and the results which will emerge will be commensurate with the potentialities of the Arab Nation and responsive to its desire to build a safe and stable homeland; a homeland immune from external threats, intervention and intrigues against its unity and advancement.

At the outset I want, on behalf of my family, my people and myself, to thank the establishment of the Yemeni Republic. I express our utmost joy for this great event. Indeed, an outstanding achievement which emanated from the land of our forefathers. We are confident that it is the beginning of a blessed process that will, God willing, culminate in the total unity of the Arab Nation; a unity which will be a source of power and glory to Arabs everywhere.

We should congratulate wholeheartedly those who have translated the dream into reality. I pray to God to preserve Yemen and reward its leaders for this significant accomplishment.

Brother President Saddam, Brethren,

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the establishment of the institution of the Arab summits. I am sure that you agree with me that the present summit is the most critical and important so far. Not only the fate of the institution itself, but the future path of our nation will be determined in light of the discussions that will take place during the conference and the results which will emerge. If ear-

lier summits were held to deal with potential dangers facing our homeland, this one is convened to deal either with on-going menaces or imminent ones. Needless to say, that our collective future depends on the way these dangers are tackled. That is why we have all agreed to designate our current summit: The summit of pan-Arab security. Concomitantly, we are confronting all the dangers of Jewish immigration to the Arab occupied territories, the malicious and unwarranted campaign which is currently being waged against Iraq, and the sinister designs being hatched against Jordan, all as episodes of one series. What we do here is confront a perfidious plot directed against our nation and our homeland on more than one front and in several forms, though all aim at one end: To undermine our pan-Arab security and the overall Arab Order.

Brethren,

Nowithstanding fervent attempts to portray it as a human rights issue, Jewish immigration is essentially a grave political problem. The settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab territories will inevitably create a new demographic situation which will reflect the following facts:

First: A true form of aggression against the human rights of Palestinian Arabs.

Second: A direct onslaught against Palestine.

Third: An impending threat against Jordan. In whose place will those immigrants settle? And where will the Palestinian people be pushed?

Fourth: A calculated threat against the entire Arab World. Suffice it to point out, Shamir's statements regarding the need for "big Israel."

Fifth: The acquiescence of the great powers in Israel's strategy designed to exclude the Middle East from the realisation of peace and stability, and these powers' disregard for our nation. We have no one to blame for this but ourselves. What is taking place, brethren, is an act of aggression against both Jordan and Palestine which is, at the same time, a manifestation of Israeli expansionism.

These are the implications of Jewish immigration and in this sense Israel has chosen Jordan to be the part through which it will penetrate in its premeditated onslaught against the Arab Nation.

It is crystal clear that Jordan alone with its limited human and material resources and with the longest front with Israel cannot withstand the Israeli threat.

We have supported all international efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive peace in our region in conformity with international legitimacy. We have always called, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We have repeatedly stated that we are not opposed to anybody's right to leave his own country whether it is the USSR or the East European states. But we certainly oppose both the settlement of such refugees in the occupied Arab territories and the method by which they have been induced to settle there.

We welcome those developments that have led to the end of the cold war, thus substituting cooperation and peaceful competition for arms race and confrontation; a development which augurs well for the ecological system and the safety of the globe. But these positive implications should not be a source of total satisfaction for us, as we ought to remember our legitimate interests.

Our Arab Nation was able to adapt in the past to East-West rivalry where allies, friends and enemies could, ostensibly, be identified at the political, economic or military levels. At present we are facing a totally novel situation which necessitates that we all stand together and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc in order to

maintain our existence, ensure our future, and preserve our vital role in the world. Otherwise, we risk having our security and sovereignty, as well as our right for progress, peace and justice sacrificed as a price for balancing the interests and mutual benefits of others.

Since my grandfather, the founder of the country, succeeded in extricating Jordan from the scope of the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist movement sought to keep it weak in order to expand at its expense whenever Israeli leaders saw fit. In 1948, we were able to preserve the West Bank with which we united, regarding it as a trust until the resolution of the Palestinian problem. We then lost it to the enemy in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. And today we face yet another chapter more ominous in Israel's continuous expansionism symbolised by vehement efforts to vacate the Palestinian territory of its indigenous population, expelling them towards Jordan. The massacre which took place on May 20, 1990, against the defenceless Palestinians, is another example of Israel's oppression of Palestinian people, which aims at achieving this objective.

This imminent danger is not confined to Palestine and its people. It goes beyond that to threaten Jordan's national security and that of the entire Arab World.

This is the responsibility and honour which we share with our brothers. What is taking place, brethren, is an act of aggression against both Jordan and Palestine which is, at the same time, a manifestation of Israeli expansionism.

Everyone of you is aware that the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar and the decline of its purchasing power has negatively affected not only the Jordanians but even more deeply the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

This situation is still fraught with more difficulties and hardships for our brothers in occupied Palestine.

Our hardships in Jordan are not as great as those of our brothers in occupied Palestine. We both suffer because of the stern financial and economic conditions in Jordan. I need not emphasise the grave implications for the intifada and for the whole Arab system if we in Jordan are not enabled to maintain both our position and stand. You all know the consequences if we are not able to foil the Israeli scheme to keep Jordan the Achilles' Heel of the Arab World. It is Jordan which Israel is trying to turn from being a stronghold into a crack in the Arab front.

All what we ask is that you provide Jordan with the means to remain strong in order to buttress its economic and social security and to enhance its military power on its soil in order to withstand any onslaught until Arab military aid has arrived. Abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine and the abandonment of Palestine is forfeiting pan-Arab security which is integral and indivisible.

Any crack in one of its foundations will lead to its total collapse, God forbid.

In response to your solicitations, and their demand, we passed on to the Palestinians the entire responsibility for their own cause. Thereafter, they have performed what they were asked to do internationally. They did so with conviction and good faith. However, Israel discounted all those concessions and Arab peace appeals. I am sure the implications of this situation will not escape you, nor will the requirements of this confrontation.

Both our nation and homeland



are threatened by the same dangers and face the same challenges. They are coveted by the same enemies who do not distinguish between the rich and the poor amongst us. Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers and huge debts on the one hand, and those with enormous surpluses on the other. We are all sitting on a powderkeg, which will spare nobody if it is set off.

A great challenge is ahead of us. It must be dealt with effectively. Our region contains 65 per cent of the oil reserves in the world, and through the Gulf passes 40 per cent of oil shipments. Both energy and markets are the most salient aspects of international interaction presently and in the future. They also constitute the backbone of emerging international and regional coalitions.

Obviously these resources can be the means of self-reliance, self-sufficiency, and security, or they can invite danger to our very existence if they are not properly utilised.

And at the same time we will reap huge dividends if we manage to employ them effectively. This will automatically place us among the vigorous powers within in the movement of history. We must not allow our great nation to be on the periphery. We only need to hold on to our common outlook predicated on the undisputed premise that our Arab homeland is one.

Brethren,

Iraq is an Arab country in the Middle East region whose importance is mounting with the increasing role of economic blocs in the international system as well as the expansion of markets.

Covetous powers view with hostility any move away from the state of weakness and underdevelopment by any Arab country. These powers regard modernisation and advancement of Arabs as antithetical to their interests and schemes. Israel, which in the past was the bulwark of those interests and schemes, is aspiring now for a greater role in this regard as the cold war ends. Previously, Israel was able to render its services to the West only. In the new international environment it could cater to both the East and West which are coalescing into an evolving coalition known as the industrial north. Israelis will accrue more dividends both politically and materially because neither party will want to press it for compromise.

It is in this context that the unjust campaign against Iraq has been originated, since the successful implementation of Israel's dual role requires that the Arab World remain pusillanimous, inert and inert. Iraq has become aware that advancement in science and technology will enable it, like any other party, to safeguard its interests and protect its existence. The Arabs' detractors view this as an unwelcome departure from the state of affairs which they would like to perpetuate in our region. They oppose any improvement in our status and regard it as dangerous to see us recover from our relapse. For retreat and despair would fan the fires of extremism and deepen uncertainty and impairment in

our midst. Such a state of affairs would be congenial to foreign domination and dependency. It is a setback to sovereignty, self-reliance and self-reliance.

In a region where all hostile forces have contrived that Israel remain the dominant power capable of dominating and intimidating everyone else, Iraq's determination to build its capabilities towards self-reliance cannot be condoned on us. Yet we are mere spectators. It is high time for us to act.

It is incomprehensible that, although we know that security is an all-encompassing phenomenon comprising defence as well as social and economic dimensions, the have-nots from supporting the have-nots.

However, if we really want to for the plots of our enemies against Iraq, we must view their vicious and outrageous campaign as directed against the entire Arab Nation.

These threats against Iraq could undermine our entire Arab system and collective Arab security. They violate our right to acquire knowledge and advancement in science. They impinge upon our sovereign right to build a robust homeland capable of defending its own existence, ensuring its development, prosperity, and security.

Those who are mounting their unholly campaign against Iraq and raising objections against its technological and scientific advancement are asked to apply the same morality to Israel's nuclear arsenal, the only such arsenal in the Middle East. Those same people must show an equal moral stand against the Israeli occupation of Arab land which has continued, so far, for twenty-three consecutive years. They are demanded to demonstrate a morally consistent attitude towards the systematic acts of liquidation and oppression perpetrated daily by the Israeli authorities against Palestinians. Their morality must be directed where it is most needed, towards the repeated attacks on religious places and leaders, both Muslim and Christian alike, in Jerusalem, the city of peace and harmony and elsewhere in the occupied Arab territories. Last but not least, the moral principles of those attacking Iraq ought not to remain mute over the issue of human rights of Palestinian Arabs.

It is beyond comprehension that, while we work to restore Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, that not forfeit a single inch of the Arab occupied territories to foreign rule, we do not fulfil our obligation towards Amman and Jordan whose Arab identity is being threatened by Jewish immigration and by an Israeli plot supported by several quarters. Jordan must not be kept weak in the face of Israeli expansionism, as these quarters contemplate.

It is not acceptable that we should allow secondary differences to overshadow the seriousness of the challenges that are facing us as a nation. I find no valid reason to let such minor differences determine our attitudes toward one another and hamper our efforts to enhance our capabilities to achieve self-sufficiency.

In conclusion, the reality is far more bitter than I have described to you. It is more painful than what can and ought to be experienced.

However, I am still confident that we will live up to the expectations of the millions of Arabs whose attention is focused on this summit. We will emerge from this summit having mustered our political will to confront, united, the challenges with our own capabilities whether existing or potential. Only this way can we safeguard our existence, build our future and ward off potential dangers awaiting our future generations.

I meant to put these facts before you and sound the alarm against dangers to our existence and future inherent in our present situation.

If I described clearly the dangers threatening my country, it is because I want to forestall, if possible, the day when it is too late to act.

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## Senna wins thrilling Monaco Grand Prix

MONTECARLO (R) — Ayrton Senna showed he is the most accomplished and calculating driver in modern Formula One motor racing Sunday when he scored the 22nd win of his career in a thrilling Monaco Grand Prix.

The Brazilian steered his McLaren round the twisting streets on Monte Carlo in a winning time of one hour 52 minutes and 46.982 seconds — and afterwards confessed he had been forced to coast through the final laps after his car lost power.

It was his third win in four years in the Mediterranean principality and came after high drama when a crash on the first lap caused the race to be restarted.

"I went well until a few laps from the end," he said. "Then I started losing power so I had to cut back the revs and take it easy on the final laps. It was close at the finish but I expected it would be."

Senna eventually finished just one second ahead of second-placed Frenchman Jean Alesi, in a Tyrrell, and two seconds ahead of his own McLaren team mate Gerhard Berger of Austria.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen was fourth in a Williams and Italian Alex Caffi fifth for Arrows, with Frenchman Eric Bernard collecting his first point in sixth place for Lola.

Senna's win lifted him to 22 points in the drivers' championship, and gave him a clear lead over Berger, who is second

with 16. Alesi is third with 13 and Frenchman Alain Prost fourth with 12.

Prost, the defending world champion, started alongside Senna at the front of the grid, but his bid to equal Briton Graham Hill's record of five Monaco victories ended in disappointment when he was forced to retire, after running second, when a battery failure upset his Ferrari's automatic gearbox.

Prost, however, had never looked like a serious threat to Senna during the opening 31 laps before he withdrew from the 73-lap race.

Senna led from the start with Alesi and Berger following. Briton Nigel Mansell, in the second Ferrari, moved up to seventh but was forced into the pits for a changed nose cone after a collision with Boutsen.

When he rejoined in 16th place after 22 laps, Mansell produced a magnificent charge to move up to fourth but like Prost was forced to pull out through gearbox failure.

With the challenge of both Ferraris removed, it was left to Senna to enjoy a relatively comfortable ride to victory as Alesi and Berger scrapped for second place behind him until they cut the gap in the final laps.

Berger, who was involved in the opening lap collision with Prost which caused the race to be restarted, said: "I lost first gear after about 30 laps so I had to

drop away from Alesi and get used to driving the car without it."

"Of course, it was the spare car

and it was set up for Ayrton so it

was not very comfortable. To-

wards the end I tried to pass Alesi but it was not easy and he was

faster on the straight than me," he added.

Alesi, second for the second

time in four races this season and in only his 12th grand prix,

showed remarkable poise and de-

determination round the tough

street circuit.

He said: "I feel very happy at

the result. When I was chasing

Prost, I was having a hard time

through the fast corners because

of the turbulence and it was a

hard race for me because I was

pressured by Berger at the end.

I didn't get a chance to relax at

all."

Only seven of the 26 cars were classified as finishers at the end of the race and only six of these were actually running on the circuit when Senna reached the chequered flag.

Boutsen was one lap down and Caffi and Bernard two laps behind the leaders who proved yet again that Monaco tests the durability of man and machine more thoroughly than any other circuit.

Former three-times world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, driving a Benetton, was dis-

qualified when he was pushed to

restart after spinning at the

Loews hairpin.

## Swedes crush Finns

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Anders Limpar scored one goal and set up four others as Sweden crushed Finland 6-0 Sunday night in an impressive warmup finale for the World Cup.

Mats Magnusson of Benfica of Portugal, one of Europe's highest scoring forwards this season, and fellow striker Tomas Brodin each scored twice before 12,914 at Rasunda stadium.

Midfielder Jonas Thern, a teammate of Magnusson's on the Lisbon-based club, completed the rout in the 74th minute with a long-range shot through a crowded penalty area. It came off

corner kick by Limpar.

The Swedes, who play in group

C in the World Cup with Brazil,

Scotland and Costa Rica, scored

three times within three minutes

early in the second half to put the

game out of reach.

The Swedes have more skillful players, better attackers," said

Finn coach Jukka Vakkila, com-

paring Ireland and Sweden.

"Sweden has one of the world's

best teams and could go far in the

World Cup."

"They played very relaxed and showed no nerves. I'm delighted with their performance. Limpar played a super game," he noted.

The victory was Sweden's biggest since Nordin took over the team 42 games ago.

Sweden opens its World Cup campaign against Brazil June 10 in Turin. The teams drew 1-1 last time they met in World Cup play, in 1978 in Argentina.

The fourth goal started with midfielder Klas Ingesson back-heeling the ball to Limpar.

Limpar, standing just outside the penalty area, then back-heeled the ball to Brodin, who beat goalkeeper Kari Laukkonen with a powerful shot to the left side in the 59th minute.

Brolin, the top scorer in the Swedish first division this season, now has four goals in two games with the national team. The 20-year-old rookie also scored twice

in the final day of the LPGA's first Skins game Sunday.

Nancy Lopez was the big winner entering the day with \$95,000 earned Friday in the battle with Betsy King, Joanne Carner and Stephenson.

But Lopez and King, who won

\$45,000 Friday, were left out of the

money Saturday but came back to

save par on the 17th hole and to

walk away with \$200,000 on the

final day of the LPGA's first

Skins game Sunday.

Stephenson, the 24-year-old midfiel-

der who plays for Cremonese in

Italy, made it 2-0 in the 57th

minute. He faked a Finnish de-

fender and beat Laukkonen from

a difficult angle with a low left-

foot drive.

Brolin took a perfect pass from

Limpar one minute later and lobbed the ball over Laukkonen for 3-0.

"It was my greatest match for

Sweden," said Limpar after his

20th international game. "Playing

in Italy for a team in the bottom

of the standings made me a better

defensive player as well. I improved my technique in Italy."

Magnusson's second goal in the

65th came on a penalty kick after

the striker was brought down by

Markku Kanerva inside the area.

Sweden, unbeaten in its best

lineup in four World Cup prepa-

ration matches earlier this year

tied Belgium 0-0 and Algeria 1-1

on the road.

## Bradley wins New York LPGA golf tournament

CORNING, N.Y. (R) — Patty Sheehan cut Pat Bradley's four-stroke lead in half but a faulty putter left her attack short, giving Sheehan a three-strike victory — her 26th career triumph — in the Coming Classic golf tournament

which places different values on some holes and carries over the money when no one wins the hole.

After playing nine holes Friday, the first hole on Sunday was worth \$50,000, including carry over money from the day before.

But King and Stephenson tied to

carry the purse over to the 11th

hole, making it worth \$75,000.

On the 11th hole, Carner sank

a 12-foot birdie putt to pick up

\$75,000. The next five holes were

tied, making the par three 17th

worth \$200,000.

Carner, King and Lopez all teed off on 17 before Stephenson

but were unable to reach the

green. Stephenson hit a five iron

shot to within nine feet of the cup

and just waited for the others to

putt out the hole.

Sheehan began to make a move

toward Bradley with birdies on

the second and third holes, to cut

Sheehan's lead to three strokes.

Bradley then bogeyed the

fourth and Sheehan holed a four-

foot putt, on the fifth to reduce

the margin to two strokes. But a

subsequent bogey by Sheehan

brought the margin back to three

and she was unable to make up

any more ground.

Today was really a shootout,"

Bradley said. "Patty played so

well for tee to green. Unfortunately for her and fortunately for me, her putter wasn't working too well for her. I knew that she

could get hot at any time and I

realized that I had to stay on top

of things and not let her in."

"I had so many chances that I

didn't capitalise on," said a dis-

appointed Sheehan. "I am happy

to finish second, but I should

have done so much better if I

could have got my putter to work

better for me."

In Marietta, Georgia, Wayne

Levi birdied three of the last five

holes to win the \$1 million Atlanta

Classic golf tournament Sunday

by one stroke over Nick Price

of Zimbabwe, Larry Mize and

Keith Clearwater.

Levi, whose last tour victory

was here in 1985, made the birdie

he needed for the victory on the

par-five final hole in near dark-

ness. He played short of the

water fronting the green with his

second shot and then hit a sand

wedge from 103 yards to within

four feet of the flag. He made the

putt for the birdie and the vic-

tory.

There was a six-hour rain delay

which left the last group of play-

ers on the course when they barely

could see the green from 100 yards out.

"I had the yardage," Levi said,

## Death toll reaches 22 in clashes between Soviet troops, Armenians

MOSCOW (R) — Twenty-two people have been killed in clashes between Soviet troops and Armenian Nationalist militants in Yerevan, the Armenian News Agency Armenpress said Monday.

An Armenpress journalist said Soviet troops had shot dead 20 Armenians at the Armenian capital's railway station and in the south of Yerevan Sunday.

Two soldiers had also died in the clashes, which came during preparations for pro-independence demonstrations Monday, it said.

"Everyone is very anxious because of what has happened. We expect people to speak their minds at the rally," the journalist said.

He said the dead included a 13-year-old girl killed in crossfire between Soviet troops and armed Armenian militants at Erebuni, to the south of Yerevan.

The militants were manning a barricade not far from the headquarters of Soviet troops based in the Yerevan area, the journalist said.

Tensions have soared in Yerevan over the last week, as Armenians prepare to mark the Monday anniversary of their brief independence from 1918 to 1920, crushed by Russian troops on the orders of dictator Josef Stalin.

Armenian Nationalists bitterly condemn Moscow for refusing to allow Armenian rule in the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The territory has a largely Armenian population but is isolated inside the neighbouring Republic of Azerbaijan, and has been the scene of fierce fighting between Armenians and Azeris in which hundreds have died.

General Yuri Shatalin, head of Soviet Interior Ministry troops, described the situation as explosive and said armed bands were building up huge arsenals including machineguns and explosives.

The pro-independence Armenian National Movement (ANM) accused the Soviet authorities of seeking confrontation.

"This is all a provocation to spoil our Independence Day celebrations," an ANM spokesman said.

He said Armenian Communist Party chief Vladimir Movsisyan had spoken of a "tragic day for Armenia" in a television address and called a day of mourning for Tuesday.

The ANM said a passing troop convoy fired on its headquarters Monday morning, killing a man sleeping in a car outside.

## Yeltsin renews bid for Russian presidency

MOSCOW (R) — Populist politician Boris Yeltsin renewed his bid Monday to become president of Russia and win a power base to challenge the Soviet leadership, by proposing a coalition with his conservative opponents.

Speaking at a stormy session of the parliament of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, Yeltsin offered an olive branch to the hardline Communists who have twice blocked his path to the presidency.

Moscow shops, meanwhile, began enforcing restrictions on food sales after three days of panic buying sparked by the announcement of plans for large price increases as part of the Kremlin's economic recovery programme.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking on television Sunday, made a lacklustre defence of the plan to introduce a "regulated market economy" within five years, and deputies in the national parliament launched fresh attacks on it Monday.

Yeltsin told deputies in the Russian parliament he was prepared to offer a "mechanism" enabling him to take over the presidency and distribute other senior posts to conservatives.

"Whether I win or lose, I'll be ready for contacts, so proposals for the composition of the leadership can be discussed," he said in a speech ahead of the next round of voting among the 1,060 deputies.

## Mulroney at impasse with province on Quebec crisis

OTTAWA (R) — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney failed to move the hardline premier of Newfoundland after a marathon meeting Sunday to solve Canada's constitutional crisis.

In one of the darkest hours for the century-old Canadian confederation, Mulroney has held individual meetings with the 10 provincial premiers this weekend to break an impasse over how to amend the constitution before the June 23 deadline for passing the Meech Lake Accord.

Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Manitoba are refusing to pass the accord, which would bring French-speaking Quebec into the 1982 constitution.

The agreement guarantees Quebec the right to protect its status as a "distinct society." The province has said it would consider secession if the deal were not ratified.

"Obviously we have serious problems, we have some different perceptions of things," Mulroney told reporters Sunday after the four-hour meeting with Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells.



"Troops have occupied the main square where our demonstration was due to take place. There are many more patrolling the streets," he said.

More than 100,000 Armenians were expected to march through central Yerevan Monday.

"Half the city has stopped working. People have thrown up barricades on roads leading into the city to stop more Interior Ministry troops entering," Armenian press said.

Sunday's incidents, another challenge to the authority of beleaguered President Mikhail Gorbachev, were the first serious conflicts between Armenians and Soviet troops for many months.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, violence flared when Soviet troops escorting a train into Yerevan station early Sunday morning were fired on by up to 15 Armenian militants.

General Yuri Shatalin, head of Soviet Interior Ministry troops, described the situation as explosive and said armed bands were building up huge arsenals including machineguns and explosives.

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**Burmese opposition wins elections**

But he baulked at proposals made in the unruly session that he agree in advance to make his chief rival, Ivan Polozkov, prime minister.

Yeltsin beat Polozkov, a hardline Communist Party boss from Krasnodar in southern Russia, in two rounds of voting but failed to get the 531 votes needed to clinch the presidency.

The battle took a new turn when Russian Prime Minister Alexander Vlasov, a party professional and Gorbachev's personal choice for the job, re-entered the race. But Vlasov pulled out Friday when his chances of victory appeared to evaporate.

The party then threw its weight behind Polozkov, known for his hard line against economic reforms.

Radical deputies stormed the podium Monday and debate was halted for 15 minutes after controversial Chairman Vasili Kavkov suggested Yeltsin and Polozkov had a moral duty to withdraw from the contest.

Order was restored when Yeltsin strode to the podium and offered a coalition with the conservatives.

In the Supreme Soviet, the national standing parliament, agriculture expert Yuri Chernichenko led a fresh assault on the government's economic plan, accusing the Communist Party leadership of seeking to maintain its control of key sectors.

**Anti-drug candidate elected Colombian president**

BOGOTA (AP) — Voters ignored threats by drug traffickers Sunday and overwhelmingly elected Cesar Gaviria as their next president — the candidate who took the hardest line against the traffickers.

Gaviria, 43, told supporters in a nationally televised speech Sunday night that his victory represents a triumph for democracy in this violence-wrecked country.

"To all those who have sought to threaten our democracy, listen closely. The people have spoken with courage and clarity, and we will triumph," the ruling Liberal Party candidate told a cheering crowd at a Bogota hotel.

Gaviria will be inaugurated on Aug. 7, almost one year after the previous Liberal Party candidate, Carlos Galan, was slain by a drug cartel hit man. Gaviria, who had been Galan's campaign manager, then became the candidate. Two other candidates were killed in attacks blamed on traffickers.

The campaign was the bloodiest in Colombian history. In the two weeks preceding the election, police reported nine bomb attacks that killed 37 people and wounded about 350.

Gaviria praised Colombians for casting ballots in defiance of threats of terrorism from hired guns of the powerful cocaine cartels.

Millions of Colombians turned out to vote Sunday under the watchful eye of army sharpshooters, and chose from among 12

## Pakistani senator killed in Karachi

KARACHI (AP) — Maimaidin gunned Monday killed nine people, including a leading opposition member of parliament, in a continuing wave of bloodshed that has gripped Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's home province, authorities said.

Senator Moshin Siddiqui was shot and killed as he was going to a hospital to visit survivors of Sunday's sniper attacks that left at least 40 people dead and 75 wounded, police said.

Senator Moshin Siddiqui was shot and killed as he was going to a hospital to visit survivors of Sunday's sniper attacks that left at least 40 people dead and 75 wounded, police said.

The 65-year-old legislator's death intensified calls by his Pakistan Muslim League and other opposition parties for the federal government to declare a state of emergency in southern Sindh province, which is governed by Ms. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Elsewhere, at least eight other people were gunned down and 24 others wounded after authorities lifted curfews to curb ethnic violence in three of the provincial capital's most troubled areas, police said.

The Sunday Times reported that the U.S. and Soviet governments feared a nuclear war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir after intelligence reports that the two countries were readying atomic arsenals.

It quoted unnamed U.S. intelligence and Defense Department sources as saying spy satellites had photographed armed convoys leaving Pakistani nuclear complexes at Kahuta, near Islamabad, and heading for military bases.

Meanwhile, residents in the city of Hyderabad, 250 kilometres north, took advantage of a two-hour curfew to break a food and return to their homes briefly, authorities said.

For the first time in 14 days, authorities said the congested city of 3 million was calm.

Heavy armed soldiers patrolled the streets, stood guard on rooftops and checked all vehicles to prevent random shootings that have plagued this city of 3 million daily for the past two weeks.

The army rolled into Hyderabad Sunday after security forces opened fire on a procession of about 10,000 people who defied curfew, killing at least 60 people and wounding nearly 300.

**Brandt offers to help settle Kashmir row**

NEW DELHI (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has offered to help India and Pakistan settle their Kashmir dispute, said Monday he feared the two countries might go to war.

"The threat of war is real," Brandt said after delivering a lecture in New Delhi on the development of solar energy.

Brandt made his offer in Islamabad Sunday. A Muslim secessionist uprising in Indian-ruled Kashmir has severely strained relations between the two countries since mid-January.

The two countries have fought two of their three wars since independence from Britain in 1947 over Kashmir.

Brandt declined immediate comment on a London newspaper report that India and Pakistan were preparing nuclear weapons in case of war.

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**Yugoslav leader urges new constitution to end crisis**

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav's new Communist President Borisav Jovic said Monday the country was sliding towards civil war and called for a new constitution to help bring stability.

But he told parliament he would not impose a state of emergency or annul the results of free elections in two of the country's six republics.

The polls, not specifically provided for in the federal constitution, ousted the ruling Communists.

The Yugoslav presidency is not preoccupied with implementing a state of emergency or amending elections in any part of our federation," Jovic, first among equals on the eight-man collective state presidency, said.

He said there was a danger of Yugoslavia disintegrating if measures were not taken to prevent the rise of what he called fascism and extreme nationalism.

But he told parliament he would not impose a state of emergency or annul the results of free elections in two of the country's six republics.

The coming to power of extreme right-wing and revisionist forces would create great difficulties. This could lead to civil war and open the possibility of foreign military intervention," Jovic, who took office on May 15, said.

He said the parliament should first adopt a series of constitutional amendments already proposed by Prime Minister Ante Markovic's government and then work on a new constitution.

The federal constitution and those of the individual republics should be worked out with close consultation and should provide for the right to self-determination, including secession, he said.

## Walesa persuades railwaymen to call off strike

AMSTERDAM (R) — Two people were killed Sunday night when a car was sprayed with bullets in a southern Dutch town just over the border in West Germany.

The British Defence Ministry in London said the dead men were not British servicemen.

"They were definitely not servicemen," said a ministry spokesman Monday. "It is now a matter for the Dutch police to investigate."

In May, 1988, one British serviceman was killed and two wounded when their car came under fire at Roermond.

Meanwhile, a popular off-duty town for British troops stationed just over the border in West Germany.

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